







CLACE Conference May 2012

Cash payment – no financing required









Cash payment – no financing required

'Deferred payment' terms – from 30 days to 30 years...









- **Cash payment no financing required**
- 'Deferred payment' terms from 30 days to 30 years...

Many different methods of payment, including Receivables, Trade Advances (Swifts), Letters of Credit, Letters of Guarantee, Promissory Notes (Pagares), Bills of Exchange, Term Loans, Revolving Credit Facilities, ECA guarantees, Bonds...









Cash payment – no financing required

'Deferred payment' terms – from 30 days to 30 years...

Many different methods of payment, including Receivables, Trade Advances (Swifts), Letters of Credit, Letters of Guarantee, Promissory Notes (Pagares), Bills of Exchange, Term Loans, Revolving Credit Facilities, ECA guarantees, Bonds...

'Primary Lender' books the asset(s) and earns the yield until maturity.









Cash payment – no financing required

'Deferred payment' terms – from 30 days to 30 years...

Many different methods of payment, including Receivables, Trade Advances (Swifts), Letters of Credit, Letters of Guarantee, Promissory Notes (Pagares), Bills of Exchange, Term Loans, Revolving Credit Facilities, ECA guarantees, Bonds...

'Primary Lender' books the asset(s) and earns the yield until maturity.

'Relationship-driven' pricing is common.

















Original (or 'Primary') Lender sells to an acceptable Buyer/Investor after first committing to – and in most cases actually funding the – Borrower/Obligor...









Original (or 'Primary') Lender sells to an acceptable Buyer/Investor after first committing to – and in most cases actually funding the – Borrower/Obligor...

...this could be some or all of the original amount.









Original (or 'Primary') Lender sells to an acceptable Buyer/Investor after first committing to – and in most cases actually funding the – Borrower/Obligor...

...this could be some or all of the original amount.

This frees up credit lines & limits for the Seller and enables Buyer to earn unexpected yield and possibly start 'relationship' with Borrower/Obligor.









Original (or 'Primary') Lender sells to an acceptable Buyer/Investor after first committing to – and in most cases actually funding the – Borrower/Obligor...

...this could be some or all of the original amount.

This frees up credit lines & limits for the Seller and enables Buyer to earn unexpected yield and possibly start 'relationship' with Borrower/Obligor.

The secondary market sale could be 'outright' by endorsement or assignment, or by "risk participation" – funded or unfunded – most often undisclosed.







Original (or 'Primary') Lender sells to an acceptable Buyer/Investor after first committing to – and in most cases actually funding the – Borrower/Obligor...

...this could be some or all of the original amount.

Buyer/Investor either was not invited to or aware of the primary issuance but likes the Borrower's/Obligor's risk and wants to earn additional yield.

The secondary market sale could be 'outright' by endorsement or assignment, or by "risk participation" – funded or unfunded – most often undisclosed.

There are various reasons for selling – eg, portfolio reduction, periodend deadline, another lending opportunity arose, etc – not uncommon to see the same debt trade several times in the secondary market prior to maturity.









Original (or 'Primary') Lender sells to an acceptable Buyer/Investor after first committing to – and in most cases actually funding the – Borrower/Obligor...

...this could be some or all of the original amount.

Buyer/Investor either was not invited to or aware of the primary issuance but likes the Borrower's/Obligor's risk and wants to earn additional yield.

The secondary market sale could be 'outright' by endorsement or assignment, or by "risk participation" – funded or unfunded – most often undisclosed.

There are various reasons for selling – eg, portfolio reduction, periodend deadline, another lending opportunity arose, etc – not uncommon to see the same debt trade several times in the secondary market prior to maturity. ...Pricing is market-driven!









HOW BIG IS 'THE MARKET' ??

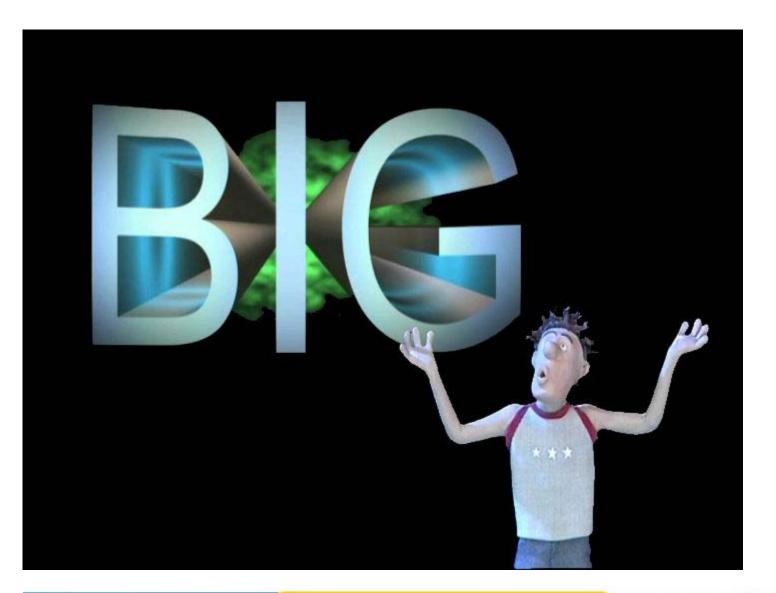








Primary and Secondary Markets







XXVIII Latin American Conference on Foreign Trade





Volume of World Merchandise Trade

- 2006 US\$ 11.8 trillion
- 2007 US\$ 13.6 trillion
- 2008 US\$ 15.7 trillion
- 2009 US\$ 12.2 trillion
- 2010 US\$ 13.5 trillion
- 2011 US\$ 18.2 trillion









Volume of World Merchandise Trade

- 2006 US\$ 11.8 trillion
- 2007 US\$ 13.6 trillion
- 2008 US\$ 15.7 trillion
- 2009 US\$ 12.2 trillion
- 2010 US\$ 13.5 trillion
- 2011 US\$ 18.2 trillion
- "Trade growth to slow in 2012..." WTO press release April 12, 2012









Loan Volumes...

Volume of Global Loan Issuance:

- 2006 US\$ 3.5 trillion
- 2007 US\$ 4 trillion
- 2008 US\$ 2.25 trillion
- 2009 US\$ 1.7 trillion
- 2010 US\$ 2.6 trillion
- 2011 US\$ 3.8 trillion









Loan Volumes...

Volume of Global Loan Issuance:

- 2006 US\$ 3.5 trillion
- 2007 US\$ 4 trillion
- 2008 US\$ 2.25 trillion
- 2009 US\$ 1.7 trillion
- 2010 US\$ 2.6 trillion
- 2011 US\$ 3.8 trillion

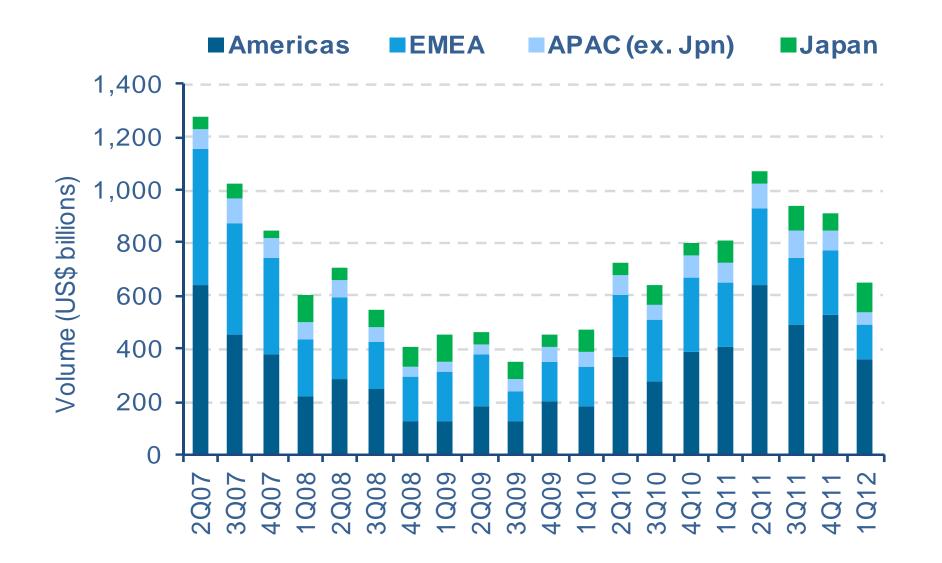
"At \$646B, 1Q12 global loan volume down 20% compared to year-ago levels" – Thomson Reuters LPC, April 9, 2012











Source: Thomson Reuters LPC

Organized by:





XXVIII Latin American Conference on Foreign Trade





'Risk on...' '..risk off'









Global 'financial collapse'; huge liquidity injections from central banks – US\$6trn!; 'QE', 'QE2' and rating downgrade in the US; EFSF, LTRO and 'debt swaps' in Europe; 'cost of funds' jump and tainted LIBOR; arrival of Basel III (and additional regulations to control risk-trading); and much else...









Global 'financial collapse'; huge liquidity injections from central banks – US\$6trn!; 'QE', 'QE2' and rating downgrade in the US; EFSF, LTRO and 'debt swaps' in Europe; 'cost of funds' jump and tainted LIBOR; arrival of Basel III (and additional regulations to control risk-trading); and much else...

Trade and Loan markets seemed to be adjusting to the withdrawal of many/most European banks – source of <65% of funding to credit markets – as 'volatility index' fell and so did internal 'liquidity premiums' and lending margins from China to Chile. Bond markets were 'on fire' in early months of 2012 and Borrower confidence grew...









Global 'financial collapse'; huge liquidity injections from central banks – US\$6trn!; 'QE', 'QE2' and rating downgrade in the US; EFSF, LTRO and 'debt swaps' in Europe; 'cost of funds' jump and tainted LIBOR; arrival of Basel III (and additional regulations to control risk-trading); and much else...

Trade and Loan market seemed to be adjusting to the withdrawal of many/most European banks – source of <65% of funding to credit markets – as 'volatility index' fell and so did internal 'liquidity premiums' and lending margins from China to Chile. Bond markets were 'on fire' in early months of 2012 and Borrower confidence grew...

Fragile market recovery was hit again in early May – further denting investor confidence and forcing UST, Gilts, Bunds, etc, to record lows. Both NYSE and S&P 500 fell 7% (May 1st to May 18th). Primary market pricing inched up and deals have been postponed; secondary investors 'on hold' or 'bidding low' or wish to buy on an *unfunded basis*...









Global 'financial collapse'; huge liquidity injections from central banks – US\$6trn!; 'QE', 'QE2' and rating downgrade in the US; EFSF, LTRO and 'debt swaps' in Europe; 'cost of funds' jump and tainted LIBOR; arrival of Basel III (and additional regulations to control risk-trading); and much else...

Trade and Loan market seemed to be adjusting to the withdrawal of many/most European banks – source of <65% of funding to credit markets – as 'volatility index' fell and so did internal 'liquidity premiums' and lending margins from China to Chile. Bond markets were 'on fire' in early months of 2012 and Borrower confidence grew...

Fragile market recovery was hit again in early May – further denting investor confidence and forcing UST, Gilts, Bunds, etc, to record lows. Both NYSE and S&P 500 fell 7% (May 1st to May 18th). Primary market pricing inched up and deals have been postponed; secondary investors 'on hold' or 'bidding low' or wish to buy on an *unfunded basis*...

And yet, many Investors are 'asset-hungry', know it's difficult to originate deals, and are aware that certain institutions are more 'motivated' to sell than others. Thus, the show must and will go on.









- Robust growth forecasts scaled down in China, India, Indonesia... rates cut in Vietnam
- Reserve requirement levels cut in China and new 'stimulus measures' announced
- Settlement in RMB increasingly widespread; Bank L/C pricing dropped more than 50% in 2012...
- Philippines 'outlook' revised to positive; Singapore has "strongest" banks in the world...
- Top Banks are awash with local currency. Whereas US\$ loan market has been dominated by refinancings from commodities trading companies (such as Glencore, Noble, Cargill, Trafigura).
- Impressively, Taiwanese Banks joined numerous Chilean & Brazilian syndications borrowers must be invest-grade and pay above L+200bps for 3yr tenors. Chinese Banks also joining Latin Ioan facilities (eg, Brasil Foods).
- 1yr Korean Bank pricing leapt from L+11-15bps in Dec 2007 to almost L+200bps in Dec 2011; Korea Development Bank borrows at L+100bps all-in for 1yr in late May

6mth Bangladeshi Bank paper offered at 300-400bps unfunded, L+350-425bps funded.









ASIA

Borrower:	Indonesia rubber-processing company
Facility:	USD 600 Million Facility – split between US\$500m RCF & US\$100m Term Loan, dated Aug 2011
Amount Sold:	US\$ 20,000,000 in Tranche A
Maturity:	Tr A matures in Aug 2014; Tr B matures in Aug 2016
Contractual Margin:	Tr A – 4.70%; Tr B – 5.00%
Price:	97.25%
Buyer:	Indo-Dutch Bank
Transfer fees:	US\$1,500 paid by the Buyer
Settlement:	T+10 days
Туре:	Outright transfer breakfunding compensation will apply as per LMA terms/conditions.
Borrower:	Top-Tier Chinese Bank
Facility:	Trade Advance (evidenced by MT799) of up to US\$120,000,000
Maturity:	August 2012
Amount sold:	US\$ 15 million
Interest:	>L+1% pa
Sale price:	L+1% pa
Buyer:	US based Investor
Buyer: Type:	US based Investor <i>Funded</i> Risk Participation







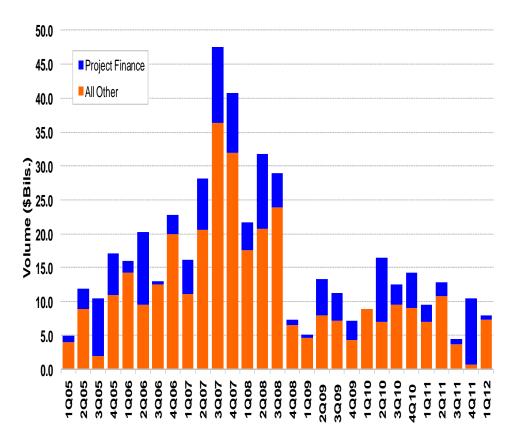


MENA

- The **impact of the ongoing European sovereign debtcrisis continues** to put pressure on market volatility with negative implications for the regional loan market:
- Middle East loan volumes reached US\$ 7bn in Q1 2012, the slowest start of the year since 2004.
- Increased US\$ funding costs, capital & liquidity constraints have resulted in some EU banks pulling out of strategic deals. Prior to Q4, 2011, these Banks contributed significant in providing liquidity in the region. Some EU banks have opted to participate in in EUR tranches, for example, the recent US\$ 850M IPIC refinancing (Q1 2012) attracted EUR 500M in commitments.
- Dependence on regional investors for funding continues as evidenced in the recent Etihad Etisalat (Mobily) SAR 10bn facility which was supported only by local Saudi banks.
- "Club style" transactions continue to be the 'option of choice' for regional borrowers as seen in the recent wave of "Dubai Inc" -related deals that have come to the market in 2012.

2012

Middle East Primary Loan Market: Quarterly Loan Volume



Source: Thomson Reuters LPC





Organized by:





MENA

Borrower:	Dubai Utility Company
Facility:	USD 450,000,000 receivables-backed securitization dated October 2011
Maturity:	October 2016
Amount sold:	US\$ 25 Million
Facility Margin:	L+ 2.65% p.a.
Price / All in Yield:	99.10 (equates to L+ 3.0% pa)
Buyer:	Dubai-based Bank
Settlement:	T+10 days
Transfer fee:	Paid by Seller
Other Conditions:	Subject to documentation
Other Conditions:	Subject to documentation
Other Conditions: Borrower:	Subject to documentation Egyptian Bank
Borrower:	Egyptian Bank
Borrower: Facility:	Egyptian Bank Letter of Credit
Borrower: Facility: Maturity:	Egyptian Bank Letter of Credit September 2012
Borrower: Facility: Maturity: Amount sold:	Egyptian Bank Letter of Credit September 2012 US\$ 8 Million
Borrower: Facility: Maturity: Amount sold: Facility Margin:	Egyptian Bank Letter of Credit September 2012 US\$ 8 Million > 1.5% p.a.

Type:





Unfunded Risk Participation





EUROPE

- "A Power Vacuum Is Choking The Euro Zone" NY Times, May 27, 2012
- Discord and disharmony among elected leaders and electorates...
- ...Greeks return to the voting booth on June 17th!
- Spanish & Italian banks downgraded en masse; bond debt prices unsustainably high...
- ...while 2yr German debt at 0%!
- Growth forecast hovering just above 0% despite ECB liquidity injections & refinancing window
- Turkish primary Bank pricing risen from L+1% for 1yr trade loans to c.L+1.5%; secondary pricing fallen from almost L+4% (at end-2011) to L+2.5% (mid-May 2012)... ...but inching up!
- Russian stock market fell almost 25% from mid-March to May 23rd... ...loan market down 66% y-o-y
- Q4 2011 several large banks aggressively sold assets driving loan prices down and investor expectations up; trillions more to be sold, reportedly.
- Q1 2012 several of the commodity traders came to the market with refinancings but apart from this deal volume has been low: syndicated lending totaled \$30.8bn in April 2012 (from 44 deals), down 67% on \$94.1bn recorded during April 2011 (from 131 deals).
- European bank investors care to buy on an unfunded basis counterparty risk.









EUROPE

Borrower:	Top-Tier Turkish Bank
Facility:	US\$ 1.44 Billion 2-tranche, 1-year trade finance term loan dated August 2011
Amount:	EUR 5,000,000 – Tr B
Maturity:	August 2012
Facility Margin:	Euribor + 0.50%
Price:	Euribor + 2.50%
Buyer:	German Subsidiary of Turkish Bank
Transfer fees:	US\$ 3,000 – split between Seller and Buyer
Settlement:	T+10 days
Other Conditions:	Outright sale; LMA Standard Documentation and Terms
LC Issuing Bank:	Top-Tier Turkish Bank
Amount:	EUR 2,000,000
Maturity:	April 2013
Amount sold:	EUR 1,700,000
Sale Price:	80bppa
Buyer:	European Bank
Туре:	Unfunded Risk participation









Positive economic growth across the region – albeit 'moderated' in recent weeks – attracted FDI, caused currencies to appreciated and driven down pricing

Abundance of local liquidity (eg, pension funds), growth of local currency credit markets

- Market regulations (eg, "IOF" tax changes in Brazil and increased reserve requirements in Peru) have affected Borrowers' ability to borrow in USD and Banks' ability to lend.
- Despite wobbling FX rate, macro picture in Mexico has improved; 6mth Bank rates have steadied at L+60bps; local bond market receptive to foreign and domestic borrowers.
- 1yr lending rates in Brazil for top-tier Bank have fluctuated from 25bps (2007) to 200bps (2010) and back to L+120bps; top-2-3 Banks asking for 3yr money; top Corporates want 5-7yr funds
- Similarly, 1yr lending rates in Chile dropped from L+200bps to around L+110-120bps in last 6mths; 3-4 top-tier Banks looking to secure 2-3yr borrowings
- 120-day trade deals in Peru are currently around L+75-80bps up from L+50bps 3mths ago; very few have the ability to borrow for more than 3yrs
- Colombia similar story to Peru but without the encaje ruling (...for now)

Argentina & Venezuela – fortune favors the brave









LATIN AMERICA

Borrower:	Offshore Brazilian Petrochemical Company
Guarantor:	Onshore Parent
Facility:	US\$1 Billion Unsecured Term Loan Facility dated June 2010
Maturity Date:	May 2017
Amount Sold:	US\$ 7.5 Million
Facility Margin:	179bppa
All-in Yield:	99.875 (equates to all- in 1.825% p.a)
Buyer:	Taiwanese Bank, Overseas Branch
Other conditions:	Outright; transfer fee split; breakfunding costs do not apply
Borrower:	Top-Tier Chilean Bank
Facility:	US\$325.0 Million Term Loan Facility
raciity.	US\$525.0 Minior Terri Loan Facility
Maturity:	April 2013
	-
Maturity:	April 2013
Maturity: Amount sold:	April 2013 US\$ 9 Million
Maturity: Amount sold: Margin:	April 2013 US\$ 9 Million 85.0 bps
Maturity: Amount sold: Margin: All in Yield/Price:	April 2013 US\$ 9 Million 85.0 bps 99.00 (ca. 137.7bps)
Maturity: Amount sold: Margin: All in Yield/Price: Buyer:	April 2013 US\$ 9 Million 85.0 bps 99.00 (ca. 137.7bps) Spanish Bank, Overseas Branch
Maturity: Amount sold: Margin: All in Yield/Price: Buyer: Settlement:	April 2013 US\$ 9 Million 85.0 bps 99.00 (ca. 137.7bps) Spanish Bank, Overseas Branch T+7 (target)









Thank you for your patience...









Thank you for your patience...

Brendan Herley

Standard Chartered Bank

Tel: 212-667-0268 Email: brendan.herley@sc.com







